

LABOR CLARION

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Outline of Proceedings at the Annual Convention of A.F.L. in New Orleans

The annual session of the American Federation of Labor, held in New Orleans, was brought to a close on Thursday afternoon of last week. It was a most interesting and harmonious gathering, and many forward-looking plans were set in motion. Chicago was selected for next year's convention city.

In last week's issue of the **LABOR CLARION** a summary of the first week's proceedings of the convention was given. It is here continued, as follows:

Legislative Committee Report

The Committee on Legislation, of which Delegate Harvey Brown was chairman, had referred to it fifty-five resolutions and twenty-two subjects of the executive council's report.

It recommended support of the executive council in the latter's attempt to have repealed the section of the federal tax law requiring labor organizations to make financial reports to any government agency. The committee further recommended: Continued effort to secure repeal of the 10-cent tax on colored oleomargarine. These recommendations were adopted, and the convention's actions on further recommendations by this committee were as follows (the numbers in parentheses designate the particular resolution or resolutions upon which action was taken):

Oppose Poll Tax

Concurred in a resolution (No. 83) to use every effort to bring about repeal of the Smith-Connolly Act in the forthcoming Congress. Reaffirmed opposition to poll tax and supporting federal legislation for its abolition (98). Reaffirmed support of proposed 30-year optional retirement plan, for Government employees, with provision for widows' annuity (61). Pledged support toward securing exemption from federal tax of retirement annuities paid from public funds (104). Indorsed H.R. 4715 and S. 1882 providing a \$400 increase for postal employees (80, 93). Indorsed H.R. 4501, relating to time-and-a-half pay for overtime worked by postal employees (94). Favored equitable upward revision of wages of government employees (68). Favored efforts to provide time-and-a-half overtime pay for government employees (60). Referred to executive council a proposal to extend provisions of collective bargaining law to government employees; reference to council was due to indefinite nature of resolution and the present unsatisfactory administration of the law in its present scope (99).

For Civil Service Workers

Referred to executive council a proposal to seek legislation creating a labor-management committee in the federal civil service (100). Indorsed proposal to provide the Government shall be responsible, the same as civil employers, for acts of postal employees (rather than the employee) in automobile accidents (101). Indorsed legislation program, the resolution setting forth 36 objectives, of the American Federation of Government Employees (59). Indorsed the principle of longevity pay increases for governmental employees (58). Indorsed efforts of Association Special Delivery Messengers in postal service to gain classified civil service status (62).

Indorsed protest against employment of non-civil service workers in postal service, except in times of emergency (63). Referred to executive council a resolution calling for repeal of Hatch Act (prohibit-

ing political activity by civil service employees); there was said to be a division of opinion among these employees regarding the proposal (92).

Adopted three resolutions (65, 79, 81) relating to introduction in Congress, the Parliament of Canada and state legislatures of measures looking to the 48-hour week for paid fire department employees. Referred to executive council, with instructions to take such action as is necessary to safeguard the rights of affiliated organizations in organizing into craft unions when N.L.R.B. elections are held; citing a recent St. Paul case where three A.F.L. unions were denied places on the ballot for naming a bargaining agency (52).

In Aid of C

Instructed the executive council to take such action as may be necessary to effect the purposes of a resolution (77) asking elimination of present exemptions of certain employees from provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act, especially in the canning industry. Favored an amendment to the Federal Housing Act that would specify payment of the prevailing wage in cases where the Government insures money for construction and/or repair by individuals, firms or contractors (78). Favored amending tax laws to provide that workers subject to the 30 per cent withholding tax be given credit on Defense Bond purchases up to 50 per cent of the withholding tax (82).

To Draft Silicosis Law

Instructed the executive council to confer with officers of state federations of labor on the drafting of a model law for introduction in state legislatures giving compensation to silicosis victims (91, 97). Requested the executive council to circularize the various states urging them to take steps to bring about uniform workmen's compensation laws and recommending that the council give consideration to enactment of a federal compensation law (96). Two resolutions (102, 105), the first pertaining to liberalization of the mustering-out pay for those in the armed services, the second to the Kilgore bill, were referred to the Federation's Post-War Committee, for consideration and action.

Filipino Citizenship

Referred to the executive council was a resolution (103) asking the Federation to go on record in favor of H.R. 4826, providing citizenship for Filipinos, as also was a resolution (95) calling for indorsement of H.R. 118 (the Voorhis bill, relating to bank checks as a medium of exchange and related subjects).

"Yellow Dog" Contract

Acting on Resolutions Nos. 75 and 76, both pertaining to "Yellow Dog Contracts," the convention indorsed No. 87, providing for support of legislation that would prohibit use of federal funds in the payment of wages by any public or private agency where a "Yellow Dog" agreement is in effect.

Referred to the Post-War Committee was a proposal for consideration, relating to compensation for workers in war industries who have left their home cities and who will become unemployed at the end of the war (138). Referred to the executive council, with instructions to confer with the maritime unions in reference thereto, was a proposal that those serv-

(Continued on Next Page, Col. 3)

Commercial Telegraphers Given Strong Backing at New Orleans Convention

Denouncing the National Labor Relations Board for its failure to grant a nation-wide bargaining unit to the employees of the combined Western Union and Postal Telegraph systems as requested by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention unanimously adopted a resolution pledging financial and all other support possible to the Commercial Telegraphers' Union and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in their campaign to win the collective bargaining rights for these employees.

Green's Declaration

President William Green served notice on the N.L.R.B. that despite all of its efforts to assist the Communist-controlled A.C.A.-C.I.O., the American Federation of Labor will win every election. The sentiments of President Green were echoed by W. L. Allen, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, and all the organizers in the field, which are doing a splendid job to enlighten the employees of this company with all of the facts of importance to them.

Will Aid Messengers

The American Federation of Labor unions have issued a special notice to the messengers working for the company, informing them that when the election is over, the A.F.L. will request a 65-cent-an-hour minimum for all employees. The union intends to afford all messengers the same rights and privileges given to other employees. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union pledges that these demands will be incorporated into the new contract to be negotiated upon the conclusion of the election.

Important to Voters

Of great importance to all employees qualified to cast a ballot is to be sure that each employee who votes sign his or her name on the envelope in his or her own handwriting.

Casting of Ballot Is Vital

The C.T.U. and I.B.E.W. call upon all their members and friends to make sure that all the eligible people in their offices and units cast a ballot. In spite of the tremendous work connected with the election campaign, the union wishes to assure its membership that all of the grievances will be presented by the union to the company, and that they will do everything possible to have them satisfactorily adjusted.

Palpable Trickery

A typical trick being used by the C.I.O.-A.C.A. union is the circularization of a petition to get the War Labor Board to order general wage increases for all Western Union employees. This trick is so transparent that it is doubtful that any employee will be taken in by it. The American Federation of Labor union already has represented many of these employees in various districts in cases before the War Labor Board. Wage increases before the War Labor Board cannot be obtained in resolution form. To get cases before the War Labor Board, the union must have bargaining rights and contractual relations with the employers, and they cannot apply for a wage increase without going through the proper procedure. Such tactics on the part of the C.I.O.-

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Commercial Telegraphers Receive Strong Backing

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A.C.A. indicate the desperation of its effort to win support for itself by hook or crook—not on the basis of merit but on the basis of trickery and falsehoods.

For Unified Action

The C.T.U. and I.B.E.W. call upon all the employees to act in unison and have their bargaining rights represented by one powerful organization—the American Federation of Labor.

The California State Federation of Labor is supporting the C.T.U. and the I.B.E.W. all the way down the line, and at its meeting last week the San Francisco Labor Council, as reported in its minutes appearing on page 10 of this issue of the *LABOR CLARION*, unanimously adopted the following resolution in support of the A.F.L. in the coming election:

Labor Council Resolution

Whereas, The National Labor Relations Board is calling an election that will give telegraphers and certain other employees of the now merged Western Union and Postal telegraph systems an opportunity to name an agency to represent them in collective bargaining; and

Whereas, The name of the American Federation of Labor will appear on the coming election ballot for choice as such bargaining agency; and

Whereas, The A.F.L. and its affiliates in the industry have long sought to bring about this election, but have been hampered and handicapped in various ways by enemies of the American Federation of Labor toward bringing about this democratic election procedure for choosing a bargaining agency for the telegrapher workers; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding these handicaps the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, aided by the American Federation of Labor, has succeeded in enrolling thousands of telegraphers into its membership; meanwhile, also advancing their wages most favorably, comparable to those attained by other organizations now seeking to be designated as the employees' bargaining agency; and

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council is the officially recognized central labor body of the A.F.L. in this city and is devoted to its parent body's principles and to bringing within its fold and protection all groups of workers; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this first day of De-

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cember, 1944, hereby express its admiration of the long campaign that the Commercial Telegraphers' Union has waged, under very severe handicaps in behalf of the workers in its craft, and for the success thus far attained—which success can be multiplied many times once the A.F.L. is finally designated as the collective bargaining representative of all the employees of the merged telegraph systems; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we most respectfully urge the present members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, and other involved groups, in the coming election to stand faithfully in support of the American Federation of Labor organizations they have built up and maintained throughout the years, and to vote for the American Federation of Labor as the collective bargaining agency for the employees; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby heartily joins with the American Federation of Labor in the invitation it extends to all commercial telegrapher workers who are not now members of A.F.L. unions in the industry to cast their ballot in the coming election in favor of the American Federation of Labor, and to join with it in presenting a solid front to employers in collective bargaining negotiations and that in extending this invitation to those employees we point to with pride, and direct to their earnest attention, the long record of accomplishments which the American Federation of Labor has recorded in its more than sixty years of history, in behalf of the workers of America; and, also, that the addition of any new group, particularly so large a one as that involved in this election, can only but add to the power and influence of this pioneer organization for the future welfare of the workers throughout the nation.

N.L.R.B. SETS ELECTION DATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Labor Relations Board set the Western Union employees' election for January 2 to 10, instead of the tentative dates previously reported. The American Federation of Labor will continue its intensive campaign right up to the date of the election. Already indications are that the great majority of Western Union employees will "Vote for the A.F.L."

GERMAN LABOR DRAFT

LONDON, England.—A Soviet-sponsored plan for controlling the employment of all able-bodied Germans during the period of occupation by the Allied armies was reported to be under consideration in London by the authorities engaged in drafting the program that will guide the Allied Control Commission in Berlin. The first call on this labor would be given to rebuilding factories, homes, railways and communications in areas once ruled by German arms—Russia, Poland and Holland among them.

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Outline of Proceedings At Convention of A.F.L.

(Continued from Page One)

ing in the Merchant Marine be granted benefits equal to those provided for the armed services (69).

The recommendations upon which the convention acted, in reference to the resolutions heretofore mentioned, came from the Committee on Legislation and, as will readily be understood, require action by Congress or state legislatures to be placed in effect.

New Internationals Chartered

The next committee to report to the convention on Monday of the second week was the Committee on Executive Council's Report. This committee noted in its report that two new international charters had been issued—to the Chemical Workers and Office Employees. Reference was made to the re-affiliation of the International Typographical Union, and it was declared this union was "one of the oldest and strongest in the country and has contributed richly to trade union development." It was noted that the name of the Railway Mail Laborers has now been changed to "National Association of Post Office and Railway Mail Handlers." Other matters touched upon in this committee's report were the growth in the Metal Trades Department, and the "magnificent story" of the workers in the Railway Employees' Department toward the war effort.

Addresses Heard

Following adoption of this committee's report and the introduction of several resolutions (which required unanimous consent), the convention heard the addresses of A. R. Johnston, fraternal delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and that of Paul Sifton of the industrial relations department of the National Farmers' Union.

At the afternoon session of Monday the first feature was the address of Arthur Horner, the second of the fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress.

There were three resolutions (121, 122, 123) submitted in reference to the 30-hour week that were almost identical in general purpose, and the convention adopted No. 123, which contemplates introduction in Congress of legislation embodying the principles of the 6-day, 30-hour week, to become effective immediately upon cessation of the fighting in the present war.

Greetings from Frank Morrison

The delegates next heard a very brief address from Secretary-Treasurer Emeritus Frank Morrison, followed by the report of Anthony Valente, A.F.L. fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Then presented was a supplemental report by the executive council on the case of the Railway Clerks vs. the Railway Telegraphers, and next came the tribute which is paid annually to members of the Federation who have died during the year.

The Committee on Laws reported that no resolutions or other matters had been referred to it. The committee made the suggestion, however, that the A.F.L. constitution be examined during the coming year, as well as the laws of international unions, to the end of "protection of members of the organizations, in view of laws that have been enacted in some states.

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Facts on Reconversion Revealed in Statement of Director of Reconstruction and Re-employment

State Federation of Labor News Bulletin

In a statement chock-full of facts, Alexander R. Herron, director of the California Reconstruction and Re-employment Commission, submitted a number of observations to Senator Pat McCarran, chairman of the U. S. Senate's special committee to investigate industrial centralization.

California's Population Increase

Mr. Herron pointed out that 2,000,000 civilians have moved into the eleven Western States during the war period, and that more than a million and a half of these have settled in California, alone. This represents the greatest migration within such a short time in the history of the State. Of these newcomers, most of them have concentrated in the war industry areas. The wartime increase in population, in labor force, and in employment has been numerically greater in California than in any other state, and it is doubtful if any other state has experienced disruptions brought about by the war which exceed those in California. Because of these considerations, Mr. Herron asserted, the problems of readjustment and post-war development will be relatively more severe in California than in the nation as a whole.

In addition to the huge expansion of the shipbuilding and aircraft manufacturing industries, this war development has brought to California a large basic steel-producing plant, a magnesium plant, and an aluminum-producing plant, all of which are new to the State's industry.

The productive capacity of California's two most

important industries, aircraft and shipbuilding, is far beyond the requirements for immediate peacetime output, and Mr. Herron made the ominous observation that 80 per cent or more of the present employees engaged in these two industries will eventually have to find other work.

Mr. Herron summarized his observations and analysis of the unemployment problem which will confront California in the following words:

Future Labor Force

"After California's servicemen return home, the state's civilian labor force will be not less than 3,600,000, and may exceed 4,000,000, in comparison with 2,905,000 in April 1940. Because of the large displacement of employees from war production, it is estimated that unemployment in California in the first year after military demobilization will not be less than 400,000 and may reach 800,000 or more."

The report also discussed the post-war potentialities and needs of California and the West. Greater opportunities have been afforded to California and the West than elsewhere, he pointed out, and expressed the hope that the necessary adjustments can be made so that all of these potentialities may be exploited.

The unemployment problem is one that will affect labor directly. Every effort must be made to anticipate and prepare against it, so that California can be spared the terrible and evil effects of an economic crisis.

Frank Burke Is Indorsed For Accident Commission

At its meeting last Friday evening the San Francisco Labor Council gave unanimous approval for the forwarding of a request to Governor Warren that he appoint Frank Burke as a member of the Industrial Accident Commission at the first opportunity.

Mr. Burke is at present, and for a number of years has been, the executive secretary of the Commission.

The suggestion for indorsement of his appointment as a member of the Commission itself came to the Labor Council in a communication from Warehousemen's Union No. 860, and was highly complimentary to the valuable assistance Mr. Burke has given in aiding and expediting cases of workers who had injury compensation cases before the Accident Commission. It pointed out that he "had made it his duty to see that fairness and equity be the rule and not the exception in the Industrial Accident Commission" and that he "has earned the respect and admiration of all those people who have had the pleasure of dealing with him."

The Labor Council echoed the sentiments expressed in the Warehousemen's communication in making its indorsement of Mr. Burke for appointment to the Commission, and is forwarding a copy of the Warehousemen's letter to councils requesting that they give similar approval.

An exchange declares that happiness is that peculiar sensation which you acquire when you are too busy to be miserable.

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No. 1327's Election, Tuesday

Production and Aeronautical Lodge 1327, International Association of Machinists, will hold its election of officers at the Labor Temple next Tuesday, December 12. The polls will be open from 8 a. m. to 9:30 p. m., and voting machines will be used. Following are the nominees:

Executive Board (12 to be elected)—Jessie Anderson, Rudolph Baresin, Jim Glasson, Ted Hartje, Mae Hastings, Hilda Hulquist, Alice Knapp, Bill Lee, Edward Lee, Margaret Linhares, Jacquelyn McNeil, Leonard Michel, William Murphy, Anthony Stabile, Betty Vierick, Henry Vizinau.

Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council (9)—Jessie Anderson, Lillian Brawman, Emmett Campion, Jim Glasson, Ed Lee, Jacquelyn McNeil, Cliff Miller, Iva Miller, William Murphy, Robert Paterson, Leonard Smith, Charles Woods.

Delegates to Bay City Metal Trades (2)—Bill Lee, Cliff Miller, Robert Paterson, Charles Woods.

Delegates to Union Label Section—Jessie Anderson, Mae Hastings.

"I never wish to see America again," says Carol of Rumania. Kid, we believe that could be worked up into a bilateral agreement.—"Senator Soaper" in the Cincinnati Times-Star.

According to Uncle Joe, the farmer and the city fellow are pretty much alike. They're just ignorant on different subjects.



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Lashes Propagandists Who Blame Labor for Shortages

NEW ORLEANS.—Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission, in an address at the American Federation of Labor convention here, lashed out at anti-labor propagandists who seek to blame the workers for temporary lags in war production.

"North, south, east and west, the labor-haters and labor-baiters have been busy crepe hanging," he said. "Wherever there is a smokestack, they can be seen digging graves for labor. Fortunately, the labor movement is too busy smashing production records to lie down in the graves so provided."

As to Truck Shortage

"Shortages in trucks and other 'must' goods of war are not due to the indifference of the American workers. They are due almost exclusively to military developments, to the unprecedented turns of the war."

Constant changes in Army plans, caused by experiences in warfare; vastly expanded schedules; low wages in some industries—these are among the factors blamed by McNutt for current lags in output.

While concentrating all effort on meeting the production goals of the armed forces, America should not neglect planning for post-war security and full employment, McNutt insisted.

"Our social security structure will have to be strengthened, and we should not wait for victory. We should begin now. A comprehensive social security program must offer old-age and survivors' insurance protection to all workers and their families—not only to wage earners in private industry and commerce.

Worker Protection

"Today, workers are protected against the risks of old age and death. Why not against sickness? Why not against permanent disability?"

"We must expand our medical services, our unemployment compensation; enforce child labor laws; multiply educational opportunities. Today, we are spending less than 1 per cent of our national income for all our social security programs. A less prosperous Great Britain is planning to spend 10 per cent of its national income for social security."

MOVING OF I.T.U. OFFICE ASKED

The Washington, (D. C.) Typographical Union has concurred in a recommendation of President Manbeck that a campaign be started to move headquarters of the international union to Washington from Indianapolis, where the general office has been since 1852. The union also voted to celebrate its 130th anniversary January 7, 1945, and at the same time honor members of its Government Printing Office, newspaper, and job scale committees, which in the past year have negotiated increases in wages totaling more than \$840,000.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1944

Causes for Production Lags

"We are not producing enough war goods fast enough to meet the actual urgent demands of the fighting forces," J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, told the National Press Club in an address.

He revealed that on an over-all basis about 60 per cent of war production is on schedule or ahead of schedule, and about 40 per cent is behind production requirements.

"Let me make it clear that this lag in production is not the fault of American workmen, nor management, nor the Army, the Navy nor the War Production Board," said Krug. "It is because for the most part by the ever-changing tides of war—the ever-changing needs of our fighting forces."

He gave as the main factors causing production to lag:

1. Sudden up-surges in requirements, which are too much for available facilities and labor to handle quickly. These, he said, cause about 40 per cent of the lag in critical programs.
2. New models or design changes which cause about 25 per cent of the deficiency.
3. Labor shortages in the critical programs, which also cause about 25 per cent of the lag.
4. Facilities shortages, the cause of about 10 per cent of the trouble. For example, some bottlenecks in component parts can be traced to shortages of facilities.

Quality Depends on Conscience

Various reasons have been given for the deterioration of quality in the things being bought today in the nation's stores. When the war is over, the general belief seems to be that quality will come back as fast or faster than it disappeared. Labor and materials will be more abundant, and if production is high, the effects of high costs should be minimized. But is this all that is necessary to guarantee quality? It is not. Another important factor is competition. Where there is no competition, there is no incentive to quality.

The American standard of living reached unprecedented heights because production and distribution were carried on under a competitive system. No very long memory is needed to recall how before the war, the moving force back of the sale of every service and commodity was the appeal to the consumer's state for quality. Maximum quality at minimum prices was and still is the goal of the worthy merchant who firmly believes that the day will come when competition, rather than O.P.A. lawyers, will again rule his existence. This type of merchant is the backbone of the distribution system. And it is this type of merchant who advocates most strongly that wartime regulations restricting competition be relaxed as rapidly as possible. He realizes

that in the long run high quality and good service cannot be maintained without the stimulating influence of competition.

If wartime rules over distribution are a necessary evil to be continued on into the peace indefinitely, we may as well make up our minds right now to do without quality in the merchandise we buy. Quality depends on conscience and competition. It can't be sold by the pound at a fixed price.—*Industrial News Review*.

A.F.L. for 30-Hour Week

The American Federation of Labor's battle for the 30-hour week as a peace-time standard was renewed at the Federation's annual convention as a post-war "must."

Delegates adopted a resolution calling for inauguration of the 30-hour week by legislation immediately after the war so as to spread available jobs and bring about full employment.

The report cited the vast army of displaced war workers and returning soldiers for whom jobs will have to be found when victory is won.

"Since full employment is the first necessity in maintaining a well-balanced economy and in insuring stability to our democratic institutions, every attention should be given to shortening the hours of employment," the convention declared.

Cutting the Traffic Toll

Drivers and pedestrians of the nation—and that means practically all of us—have been given some cheering news by the National Safety Council.

The nation's traffic death toll came down 18 per cent in October, the Council reported, and indications are that extra care by drivers and pedestrians was largely responsible for the sharp decrease.

The October death toll of 2120 represents a saving of 470 lives when compared with the toll of 2590 for the same month last year.

As a result of the October decrease and a 10 per cent drop in September, the traffic death total for the first ten months of 1944 was only 1 per cent greater than that for the same period last year—18,480 this year against 18,310 last year.

Tuberculosis Again Threatens

At the outbreak of war the fight against tuberculosis was making such progress that the more optimistic health officers were confident that in another generation the statistics would proclaim something that could be called a conquest. That optimism is chilled by the events which have occurred since Hitler occupied one country after another and disrupted life in the western world.

Tuberculosis always follows war. It is now raging with epidemic violence in Europe, and there is a threatened rise in this country. The reasons are emotional strain, long hours of work, food shortages. In three states—New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts—which contain one-sixth of our population, the total number of deaths from tuberculosis increased 5.5 per cent during 1943. Every day the war continues, the threat of a further increase remains. Last year tuberculosis killed 56,000 in the United States, a rate of 1 person every 9 minutes, and 118,000 new cases were reported.

We have here a reason why the Christmas Seal campaign merits the support of every citizen. It is bad enough that a war should devastate half the world; it is worse that it should be accompanied by the inroads of a disease which is demonstrably preventable and curable. With fewer doctors and nurses to cope with everyday sickness, it is more than ever important to help the well to keep well.—*New York Times*.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Savings Stamps.

Comment on the News

(International Labor News Service)

Universal military training—compulsory military training—is getting front-page space in all our newspapers. A Gallup poll indicates we, or at least a majority of us, favor such a system, and even that the boys now on the fighting fronts believe we should establish it right here and now, and bills in Congress have everything mapped out, planned, and backed by the War Department.

In other words, the thing is all greased ready to go. All we need is a favorable vote by our Senators and Representatives and the signature of FDR, and we are in it—up to our necks.

* * *

War Department spokesmen say that if we have every youth trained and prepared to dive into foxholes and give the enemy hell no enemy will even consider starting another war. They also remind us that in the next war—if it happens—the aggressor will start with the United States instead of weaker nations. Which is all reasonable enough.

The record of the United States in producing arms, men and munitions, delayed as it was in the last two wars, should convince any aggressor that the best way to assure success in the future would be to knock off the U. S. first.

But, starting from there several questions arise which are rather difficult to answer. Not questions as to the advisability of being ready to get at it when the emergency arises, but questions as to the extent of preparedness necessary to convince an enemy aggressor that he should think a couple of times before he starts kicking us in the face.

* * *

In the first place, we have no reason to believe the military experts have the knowledge or the initiative to teach our youth how to fight the next war. Their opposition to the Garand rifle, the airplane, and even the submarine, are examples of military conservatism. And that is expressing it very mildly.

If the military experts can expect only to teach our youth how to fight the last war, then their instructions will be of little value, and the whole subject should be thrown in the discard. Even since the present war started, plans and policies have been changed several times.

The promise of physical and mental fitness, elimination of illiterates, degenerates and sub-normals can be discounted, because we know better.

We were told after the last war that the General Staff had surveyed our industrial resources and mapped plans for instant conversion to war production. After December 7, 1941, we learned that was a myth. But the War Department might think a little about such a plan now and make it no myth.

And some one might explain why it is said that the boys in the foxhole favor compulsory military training, and why we can't wait until they come home to initiate it.

Second thoughts on the subject might be far better than first thoughts. As Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States, said: "The second, sober thought of the people is seldom wrong, and always efficient."

WOMEN IN POST-WAR WORK

Mary G. Currier, field representative of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, predicts here that about 15,000,000 of the 18,000,000 women now employed in industry will choose to remain at their jobs after the war. Mrs. Currier spoke at a meeting of the New England southern conference of the Women's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church. "The great number of young girls who temporarily left school for war jobs probably will be drawn back into the educational system and certain older workers will retire, but many women will find it necessary to earn their own livelihood after the war as before," she said.

Convention Report on War Labor Board and Steel Formula

Following is the text of the report to the A.F.L. convention at New Orleans in relation to the War Labor Board and the Little Steel formula. It was submitted to the convention by the resolutions committee, that portion of the council executive report having been referred to that committee. The recommendation of the resolutions committee on the subject will be found in an article on the convention proceedings appearing elsewhere in this issue.]

Functioning of Board

The National War Labor Board functions as a voluntary creation of government, management and labor, consisting of representatives of those most vitally concerned in maintaining wage policies most conducive to the war effort and least conducive to the causing of inflation. Its purpose is to formulate and prescribe wage policies and wage rates consistent with that purpose. Labor voluntarily suspended the use of the greatest and most sacred of its rights—the right to strike—and to that Board the workers of this country entrusted the most fundamentals of their interests—the prescribing of wages and conditions of employment. This convention is deeply and legitimately concerned with that Board's activities—more so than those of any of the numerous other governmental agencies which deal with or affect labor.

Recall Last Year's Report

Last year your committee had occasion to comment upon the fact that the democratically adjudicated wage policies of that Board, arrived at by representatives of all segments of the national life, had been superseded by government-fixed wage formulas which, by one-man edict, froze all wages at a prescribed and arbitrary level. This year your committee must bring to the attention of this convention an even more shocking spectacle of a refusal by a majority of that Board, consisting of its public and industry members, even to recommend specific action to those with power to alter or modify the existing situation, so that inequities and burdens irrefutably demonstrated to exist under the present wage freeze could at least in some measure be alleviated. But as pointed out by the labor members of the Board:

Were the Same Public Members

"Yet the same public members, who one the one hand, plead lack of information, are ready to make pertinent recommendations on wage policies for the reconversion period . . . The Board's inconsistency is astounding: For over two years now the Board has been handling cases and becoming fully informed of the effect of the Little Steel Formula and the relationship of wages to the cost of living. It has accumulated a mass of evidence on the subject. But the Board now says it is in no position to make any recommendations as a result of that experience and any changes in our economy which have taken place. The Board feels fully competent, however, to make recommendations on matters which have not yet occurred, matters on which it has no experience, heard no cases, and been in no position to make any more than a guess."

In the space of a little less than two years we have witnessed first, the shackling, and then the abject surrender of a Board originally established by voluntary action of those segments of our national economy most vitally interested and affected as a body, to determine by democratic procedures the problems of wage adjustments of workers in time of war. The events leading up to that surrender, which took place only last month, are as follows:

Early in this year the American Federation of Labor, through its labor representatives on the War Labor Board, petitioned that Board to make specific recommendations to the President to make modifica-

tions or alterations of the "Little Steel" formula so as to permit the Board to make wage adjustments more closely in line with increase in cost of living. The basis of that petition, as was the basis of a similar petition presented almost a year before, was that the cost of living had in fact increased to a considerable extent beyond that contemplated under the "Little Steel" formula, so that workers everywhere were suffering a considerable shrinkage in earnings as expressed in terms of purchasing power. In freezing wage levels, the government had promised to maintain the cost of living at a comparable level. This promise, in return for which the no-strike pledge had been given and under which it was agreed to submit all wage issues to the War Labor Board for final determination, was not maintained. Other segments of the national economy were allowed to benefit themselves at the primary expense of wage earners.

Petition Dismissed Without Prejudice

On March 15 the Board dismissed this petition without prejudice for reconsideration. A week later the petition was reinstated when the Board decided to accept jurisdiction over the demands of the United Steel Workers to grant workers in the steel industry an increase beyond the limits of the "Little Steel" formula. It is significant to note that the petition of the American Federation of Labor which was on behalf of all workers in all industries, regardless of affiliation or lack of affiliation, was considered only after the Board had decided to take jurisdiction over the Steel Workers' case involving but a comparatively small segment of the country's wage earners. Hearings were held on this petition during the summer. The Board convened in executive session on October 9th to determine whether to make recommendations to the President on the question of modifying the "Little Steel" formula. By this time it had before it the report of the special panel hearing which heard the A.F.L. petition setting forth many facts indicating a considerable increase in the cost of living and numerous specific instances of the inequitable and arbitrary working of the "Little Steel" formula. It also had before it the Meany-Thomas report indicating an increase in the cost of living of 45 per cent, the Department of Labor's report indicating an increase in the cost of living of 25 per cent, and the report

of the special committee of technical experts appointed by Chairman Davis of the War Labor Board which found that the cost of living had increased 30 per cent or double that contemplated under the "Little Steel" formula.

Mass of Evidence

With this mass of evidence before it indicating the great increase in the cost of living, indicating the inequities of the "Little Steel" formula, and indicating that modification of the "Little Steel" formula need not have an inflationary effects, the Board, with labor members dissenting, refused to make any recommendations whatsoever to the President, and, instead, stated that it would present to the Economic Stabilization Director a report setting forth pertinent data regarding the relationship of wages to the cost of living. Thus, not only has the Board suffered its functions to be removed from it, but it has also surrendered even the right of protest. And this in the face of overwhelming evidence that its protest would be extremely well founded. Having at least the right to make recommendations, and knowing that these recommendations would bear great weight, it has nevertheless refused to exercise that right—a far cry from the original conception of a Board voluntarily created for the purpose of itself deciding and formulating the wage policies of a nation in time of war, and to which Board organized labor and the workers of this nation had surrendered and entrusted their greatest right. The characterization of this action of the Board by its labor members as "an inexcusable dereliction of duty" could well be supplemented by terming it also an unwarranted breach of faith.

In comparison with the action of the public and industry members of the Board in refusing to make recommendations for modification of the "Little Steel" formula, the other criticisms to which the Board can rightfully be subjected fade into insignificance.

Injustice and Delays

The injustices accomplished under the so-called wage bracket system, the interminable delays to which a participant in a disputed case is subjected, the taking of jurisdiction in issues not involved in the war effort, all are deserving of more extended comment.

Thus—at the end of the third year of governmental regulation of labor—your Committee submits that the workers of this nation find themselves enmeshed in laws of Congress, executive orders of the President, edicts from the Director of Economic Stabilization, and the directives of the National War Labor Board. Yet, despite this evergrowing bureaucratic interest in the well-being of workers, the American Federation of Labor has been unable to obtain acknowledgement from the Federal Government of the simple fact that the pre-war standard of living for workers is rapidly deteriorating.

In view of the foregoing your committee recommends that the President of the American Federation of Labor immediately after the adjournment of this convention appoint a representative committee to call upon the President of the United States at the earliest possibility and place before him the request that he issue an executive order which will realistically adjust the Little Steel formula with the increased cost of living and permit employers and employees to effectuate the newly established policy by voluntary agreement without submission to the National War Labor Board.

"All the old French political groups are becoming active again. Apparently the war has by no means destroyed France's faith in the eighteen-party system."—Howard Brubaker, in the *New Yorker*.

A.F.L. No-Strike Pledge Is Reaffirmed at Convention

By a rising, cheering vote, the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor last week reaffirmed its no-strike pledge for the duration of the war.

Delegates rose to their feet, applauding and whistling, as President William Green called for a rising expression of approval. "I want the world to know how we're voting," he exclaimed. The convention endorsed the no-strike pledge with the proviso that: "We also insist upon the government and upon industry to respect our rights, preserve our agreements and apply them in good faith, and that our 'no-strike' pledge must not be used as a subterfuge to deprive us of long-established rights and privileges."

Generals Send Greetings

Cablegrams were at once sent to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, informing them of the delegates' action.

In a message to the convention, General Eisenhower had expressed his appreciation of labor's declaration of support to the fighting forces and said "all of us have complete confidence in American workers." General MacArthur had sent his greetings previously.

Outline of Proceedings At Convention of A.F.L.

(Continued from Page Two)

Resolutions Committee Reports

On Tuesday (November 28) the Resolutions Committee began the presentation of its report, and Chairman Matthew Woll announced the committee had before it for consideration 89 resolutions and 77 subjects of the executive council's report. Upon these matters the convention took action, as pertaining to the committee recommendations, as follows (the number in parentheses being that of the resolution acted upon):

Peace Conference Representative

Indorsed application of establishment of seniority principles among all federal employees (Resolution No. 1). Called for duly accredited labor representatives to be given seats at the Peace Conference (3, 29 and 34). Referred to the executive council for consideration a proposal that it conduct an essay contest on the subject, "The Peace for Which We Fight" (4). Favor creation in the State Department of an Under-Secretary of Labor (5). Urged that the U. S. foreign policy be directed toward attainment of the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter provisions, together with promoting commercial relations between all nations (6).

Labor Representation

Urged that the records and functions of the U. S. Employment Compensation Commission be returned to the national capital at the earliest time possible (7). Favored the appointment of a member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission who has an active interest in organized labor (8). Non-concurred in a proposal regarding executive council investigation of jurisdictional disputes (10). Favored executive council investigation of allegations that discrimination is being practiced against negroes in the armed forces (11). Referred to the executive council proposals relating to an A.F.L. public relations department, a news commentator, and a syndicated column for labor (12, 14, 56). Concurred in making a request that labor personnel, appointed by labor, be made a part of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (13). Referred to the Permanent A.F.L. Social Security Committee a resolution calling for free medical care for wage workers (15).

Aid to Veterans

After indorsing the purpose thereof, referred to executive council a resolution pledging aid to veteran organizations in securing employment for returning servicemen (16). Referred to executive council for study and development of practical plans a resolution regarding duty of union members to vote (17, 18). Referred to executive council proposal to establish a national A.F.L. government service and

advisory department (10). A resolution proposing that the A.F.L. call upon all members of union labor to recognize as unfair those products coming from states adopting anti-labor laws was referred to the executive council "to take effect if and when the time is propitious" (20).

Labor Unity

There was an extended discussion by various delegates, and participated in by President Green, on the so-called "labor unity," as affecting the A.F.L., C.I.O., and the Mine Workers. The general purport of the resolutions committee recommendation on the executive council's report on the subject and two resolutions which had been submitted was to make continued efforts to bring about unity, and its recommendation was adopted along with two resolutions (44, 48).

Address by Archbishop

The discussion on this subject was interrupted temporarily while the convention heard an address by the Most Rev. Joseph Francis Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans.

Indorsement was given, in Resolution No. 22, to the action of President Green in having arranged a meeting in Memphis, Tenn., that afforded the president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters an opportunity to "exercise the right of free speech" after officials of that city previously had denied the right by refusing to allow such a meeting by another organization.

Auxiliary Unions

A resolution (23) from the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' delegates called for abolishing of auxiliary unions, as they pertain to race or color. The resolutions committee stated it was not aware of any changes during the past year which would alter the positive declaration on the general subject made at last year's convention of the A.F.L., and recommended reaffirmation of that declaration. The discussion on this subject takes up some fifteen pages of the printed proceedings of the convention. However, the recommendation of the resolutions committee was adopted unanimously.

Regarding a resolution (24) pertaining to a federal law against lynching the committee recommended, and the convention concurred, in reaffirmation of the A.F.L.'s previous stand in urging the prevention of lynching.

"White" Primary Elections

The resolutions committee was not conversant with facts as to allegations in a resolution pertaining to discrimination in certain Southern States, on account of color, in primary elections, in defiance of the recent court decision on the subject, and recommended reference to the executive council for investigation of facts (24 and 25).

The resolutions committee next brought up the subject of Steel, the National War Labor Board and

Florida High Court Upholds Act Licensing Union Agents

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The Florida Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that labor organizations "so vitally affect the public they may be regulated by law like other organizations, and labor union business agents may be regulated in their conduct like insurance agents, real estate brokers and others."

The decision upheld a law requiring union business agents to obtain licenses from the state and requiring unions to make reports showing their name, location and names and addresses of their officers.

Leo H. Hill of Jacksonville, president of the Florida Federation of Labor, attacked the law on the ground that it was an unconstitutional restriction of freedom of speech and assembly. He also contended the labor organizations should be treated like religious, charitable and educational organizations, and should be free of licensing regulations.

The act upheld by the court was one of several labor regulations enacted by the 1943 Legislature, which also submitted to the people a constitutional amendment outlawing closed shop employment contracts. The amendment was ratified in the recent election.

resolutions (33, 35, 48) relating to the Little Steel formula (see separate article, elsewhere in this issue of the LABOR CLARION, in reference to executive council report on the subject). The committee recommended as follows:

"In connection with consideration of the executive council's report relative to the National War Labor Board, your committee gave careful consideration to Resolutions No. 33, 35 and 46, all of them relative to the Little Steel Formula, and the necessity of its being guided by a policy which would be in keeping with the maintenance of a real wage in our country. Inasmuch as the committee has recommended that the officers of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee for the purpose of laying before the President of the United States the inequities and the injustice contained in the War Labor Board's policy in connection with the Little Steel formula, we recommend that these three resolutions be referred to the President and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to assist them in making an appropriate response to the President of the United States."

After extended discussion the committee recommendation was adopted.

(Further news on the convention, the last two days thereof, will be given in later issues.)

TELL OF FAKED JAP FILMS

Japanese attempts to fool the International Red Cross at Geneva into believing that Japan is giving prisoners of war good treatment have been revealed by Australian prisoners rescued from a Jap prison ship torpedoed in the China Sea last September. The Australian News Summary reports that prisoners said their arms were loaded with food, and pictures then taken. When the filming ended, the Japs took back everything at bayonet point, the report said.

NEW TYPE OF LOCOMOTIVE

The Pennsylvania Railroad has announced the development of a "fundamentally new type" of locomotive, powered by a steam turbine in place of cylinder pistons and driving rods. The locomotive, of 6900-horsepower and described as first of its kind, is in experimental operation.

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A.F.L. Unions Pledge Boost In Needed War Equipment

NEW ORLEANS.—Responding to war emergency needs, the American Federation of Labor pledged the nation's armed forces quick action to meet demands for increased production of critical fighting equipment.

A.F.L. President William Green organized a new drive on the production front to supply urgent requirements of the American armies fighting to crush Hitler.

Immediately after Gen. Brehon Somervell had outlined the army's needs, Green summoned a conference of union leaders at which plans were drawn to unnel "shock troops" of skilled and unskilled workers to the plants where additional manpower is required to deliver the goods.

Conference Participants

Union chiefs taking part included: President Harvey W. Brown of the International Association of Machinists, President Harry Stevenson of the International Molders and Foundry Workers; President David Dubinsky of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and President Anthony Valente of the United Textile Workers.

Colonel A. H. Raskin of the army service forces submitted a partial list of the plants where the needs for more manpower are greatest. He will follow up with a complete list later. Products in which shortages are most crucial, Raskin let it be known, are heavy artillery ammunition, castings for heavy trucks, small arms and cotton duck for tents.

Additional Manpower

Reporting on results of the conference, President Green told newsmen that the union leaders have pledged to do all in their power to supply the additional manpower necessary to do the job.

"The union presidents will present the facts on the critical situation to their members now employed in less essential industries, and appeal to them to transfer to the urgent jobs," Green declared.

"Efforts will be made to protect the seniority and re-employment rights of such workers in their old jobs, so that they can readily return when the immediate emergency is over."

Green stressed that in some of the plants low wages are the cause of the lag in manpower recruiting. In many foundries, for example, not only is the work "hot, heavy and dirty," but wages are "too low," he pointed out. He called for rapid adjustment of such wages by the National War Labor Board so as to remove production bottle-necks in the foundry industry.

"Cutbacks" As Factor

Past "cutbacks" are also to blame for the sudden crisis in some plants, President Green made it clear. For instance, certain factories making small arms and heavy ammunitions were shut down some time ago; now the army needs them badly and must recruit a force of new workers for them.

In some instances, Green said, employers had already reverted to civilian production, and balked at taking new army contracts. They had to be persuaded to convert back to war production, he explained.

However, despite all these problems, the A.F.L. will do all in its power to lift production "over the hump" in the critical items, Green emphasized.

"We've done it before and we'll do it again," he said. He announced that Lewis G. Hines, A.F.L. legislative representative and former Secretary of Labor in Pennsylvania, had been assigned to take charge of the manpower campaign and "see it through."

Shelley Returns from Convention

President John F. Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council returned home Wednesday morning from New Orleans, where he represented the Council at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Shelley was suffering severely from a cold and a throat infection prior to his departure for the convention, and he states his condition was in nowise improved during his absence, the weather being quite disagreeable, and that he intends to undergo remedial treatment immediately.

At a later date he will make his official report on the convention proceedings.

Christmas Tree Supplies

There probably will be enough Christmas trees this year to satisfy everyone's holiday needs, the O.W.I. reports.

Both W.P.B. and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture have joined in advising Christmas tree purchasers not to penalize themselves again, as in 1943, by over-zealous bidding against one another in order to snap up the first trees available on the market. In 1943, consumer anxiety about getting a tree, caused by slow initial deliveries to retailers, led to high retail prices, followed by a Christmas glut. Many surplus trees sold for almost nothing on Christmas Eve and a sizeable leftover had to be destroyed.

Cleaners and Dye House Workers Elect Officers

Cleaning and Dye House Workers' Union No. 7 held its election of officers at the Labor Temple last Monday, the polls being open throughout the day. A total of 552 ballots were cast. The only contests were for vice-president and members of the executive board. There were three candidates for vice-president, and since none received a majority vote, a run-off will take place on December 28 between Sol Abrams and Hal Willis. The officials elected for the ensuing term are as follows:

President, Jerry Thompson; Business Agent, Henry Romiguere; Recording Secretary, Marion Wagner; Financial Secretary, Emile Berni; Board of Trustees (3), Bill Turner, Ed Lynch, Julia Rollin; Executive Board (7), Albina Baker, Belle Dutton, Nellie Hall, Mary Horn, Alice Jeske, Andrew Pansick, Fred W. Smith; Delegates to Labor Council (7), Belle Dutton, Mary Horn, Ruth Mackinnon, Samuel Martinez, George Randall, Henry Romiguere, Charles Smith; Membership Committee (5), Sol Abrams, Edward Christ, Fern Gottwald, Alice Jeske, Hal Willis.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Savings Stamps.

Union Operating Engineer Wins High Army Decoration

WITH THE 6TH ENGINEER BRIGADE, IN FRANCE.—The Distinguished Service Cross, the Army's second highest decoration, has been awarded to Private William J. Shoemaker, bulldozer operator with this battalion and a member of International Union of Operating Engineers, A.F.L., Local 66, Pittsburgh, Pa., for heroic actions on the Normandy beach on D-Day. The entire brigade, standing at attention, looked on while Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, Commanding General, Communications Zone European Theater, pinned crosses on Pvt. Shoemaker and on one other bulldozer operator, Pvt. Vinton W. Dove, of Washington, D. C.

Bulldozers, ordinarily thought of as non-combat vehicles, are made by U.S.A. (C.I.O.) members at Bucyrus-Erie and of United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America (C.I.O.) at Allis-Chalmers, Springfield, Ill., and LeTourneau, Peoria, Ill.

The two soldiers gallantly worked their machine in shifts while it was a specific target to intense mortar and cannon fire from the enemy's attempts to block the Allied landing in France. After dragging many capsized vehicles out of the surf, the drivers, unprotected amidst the battle raging furiously around them, cleared obstructions from the beach. This dangerous objective accomplished, they smashed road blocks and filled in gaping anti-tank traps while geysers of earth from shells bursting all around them rained down on their dozer.

In the words of the official citations, "Their courageous actions permitted vehicles and armor to move out in support of the infantry troops," thus saving many lives on the crucial invasion day.

Pvt. Shoemaker's father, F. J. Shoemaker, also belongs to the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 18, Cleveland, Ohio.

Clothing Drive for Russians

Tanya Skorovina spent her first Christmas in a Leningrad hospital. Her mother died in the second year of Leningrad's siege, her father was killed at Stalingrad.

Tanya, and three million other war orphans, are the reasons for Russian War Relief's nation-wide campaign for a shipload of new warm clothing to be gathered between December 11 and Christmas, and shipped to Russia to arrive for the Russian Christmas in January.

The campaign is being sponsored in Northern California by the Council of Churches and the State Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Further information may be obtained from local Russian War Relief headquarters at 360 Sutter street (Exbrook 3244). Gifts sent to this address will be shipped with personal gift tags bearing the donor's name and address.

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY,
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Notice came last Friday from Secretary Gill announcing the death of John R. Robinson, which occurred on Friday, November 24, at the Union Printers Home. Services were conducted at the Home, and interment was in Printers Plot at Evergreen Cemetery, Colorado Springs. An Honor Roll member of the Union, deceased had worked in the newspaper branch for about two years following his affiliation with No. 21 in 1929. He retired from the trade in October of 1931. Six years later, on June 18, 1937, he was admitted to Union Printers Home, where he had been a resident the past seven years. Born in Cloud County, Kansas, July 29, 1871, he was 73 years of age at the time of his death. Initiated by Montgomery Union No. 222 on February 9, 1899, he had continuous membership in the I.T.U. of forty-five years.

Run down by an automobile at Sixth and Mission streets last Saturday evening, Milton Ingham of the Mercury Press chapel was taken to the Central Emergency hospital, where it was found he had suffered a fracture of the left knee and broken ribs. He was transferred to San Francisco Hospital Sunday morning, and at last reports was resting nicely. Milton had service in the Army Air Corps (ground crew) until February of last year, when he received an over age honorable discharge and entered war work for a short time prior to returning to the printing trade.

Leland E. Smith of Topeka Typographical Union embarked from this port last week for duty with the Navy "somewhere in the Pacific," after spending a few days in the city. He visited at headquarters, and while here contacted San Francisco's delegates to the Birmingham and New Orleans I.T.U. conventions, having represented Arkansas Typographical Union at each of these gatherings. Well known throughout the Middle West, Smith was for two years president of Kansas Typographical Conference during the six years he served as president of Arkansas City Union.

A letter from Machinist Mate 1/c Earl Meade of the *Shopping News* chapel would perhaps have been highly interesting to his fellow chapel members had it escaped the censor. It may be concluded that he is again doing duty in the South Pacific. We are not in position, however, to draw conclusions on the balance of his letter, part of which we quote as follows: "We are anchored about a mile off a recently taken island, where we were allowed ashore (censored) supply was in rare form. If we had beer to trade we could have gotten anything we wanted. Even (censored) so, you see, you have got to get around pretty early to gather the spoils of war. One day six of us had two cases (censored) but that isn't the rule around here, and we have remembered that with (censored) hearts." Two cases just couldn't do this to six sailors!"

Jesse Green of the *Peoples World* chapel, who underwent an operation on his throat on November 25 at Fort Miley Veterans Facility, is up and around, and his condition is reported as the best. Optimistic opinion is expressed at Fort Miley on the throat operation, a small growth having been removed and it being too early to judge the affect this will have on the vocal cords.

J. H. McDermott of the *Chronicle* chapel was stricken with a heart attack last Thursday night while at work. He was revived sufficiently to be taken

home, and was then removed to Hahnemann Hospital, 3698 California street. It is stated treatment over a period of several weeks will be required for complete recovery.

P. B. Roden deposited a card on Monday, having spent a few weeks in Sacramento since coming West from Washington and Memphis. Whether he will seek work in this jurisdiction depends, he said, on his success in obtaining suitable living quarters.

At a special election of the *Examiner* chapel held last Friday evening, Ronald Cameron was unanimously named chairman, and has taken over the duties of J. E. ("Jack") Whiting, who has represented No. 21 in this chapel for the past fifteen years. Whiting's resignation as chairman was because of his recent appointment as international representative of the I.T.U., and was accepted with regrets by his fellow workers, who wished him well in his new endeavors.

Word has been received by the parents of Cpl. Arthur von Konsky, apprentice member of the Mercury Press chapel who is serving with the Second Engineers Battalion "somewhere in Germany," that he had received shrapnel wounds in his arm. The notification was accompanied by the Purple Heart, sent home for safe keeping. Arthur is the son of W. H. E. von Konsky of the Elite Printing Company.

From Win Seymour of the *Recorder* proofroom, who for the past five years has been a resident at the Union Printers Home, comes a neat Christmas package containing two high-grade decks of playing cards. Inclosed is a message which we quote in part as follows: "I am inclosing two packs of cards which I won at one of our card socials. I know cards are hard to get these days, and I thought they might be appreciated in the call room. Will you please set them in the card room with my Christmas greetings to all the gang?" This has been attended to, and the appreciation of "the gang" is hereby conveyed to Win.

J. B. Lockman of the *Call-Bulletin* proofroom, who has spent the past three months at California Veterans Home at Yountville while recuperating from a general rundown condition, spent last weekend in San Francisco, and visited at headquarters last Friday. If appearances are to be depended on, he is receiving the treatment best suited to bring him back to robust health.

Superintendent John G. Wullschlegel of the Mercury Press chapel has purchased the home of M. W. Dreyfuss, at 2630 Fifteenth avenue, and moved his family back to the city from Los Altos, where for the past year and a half they have gained experience in what a gentleman farmer has to contend with nowadays. All the pleasure of watching the little plants grow into real vegetables, the budding trees and the tiny green things which develop into luscious fruit, and then, the harvest—but when one has it all to do alone! Well—John says what some people call work is really a vacation to him now.

N. L. ("Lee") Crebassa of the *Chronicle* chapel, who last week was reported at French Hospital following an attack while at work, is now at Fort Miley Veterans Facility, where he is taking a complete rest while check is being made of a heart ailment which is blamed for his condition. A rest of at least six weeks will be necessary to restore his health.

At a reception held on Saturday evening, November 18, following the wedding ceremony which made Miss Barbara Jean Starrett the wife of Jack Peardon of the Mercury Press, representatives of the Mercury chapel in attendance presented the happy couple a beautiful glassware set. The newlyweds spent a short honeymoon at Carmel, and are now at home at Twenty-first and Capp streets.

L. A. McKinnon of Sacramento Typographical Union and a member of the *Morning Union* chapel in the Capital City, was a visitor at headquarters early this week, while spending a few days of a vacation here looking up old acquaintances with whom he worked around twenty years ago.

A. M. Olivier of the Olivier Printing Company and wife received a wire from Washington last Saturday notifying them that their son, Sergeant Albert T. Olivier, had been "slightly" wounded on November 17 while in combat duty in France. Early this week they received a letter written by Sergeant Olivier on November 11, in which he states his "ankle had been hurt and was taped up." It is

reasonable to believe the notice from the War Department is the outgrowth of this injury.

O. T. Godfrey, who recently received a medical discharge after two years as a ground crewman in the Army Air Corps and returned to his position at the Pisani Printing and Publishing Company chapel, this week resigned and drew a traveling card. Residing in the East Bay, Godfrey has decided to seek work in that area, in the hope of obtaining relief from a bad case of asthma which was responsible for his leaving the service.

Robley D. Evans put in appearance at headquarters last Wednesday for the first time in more than a year. In Transport Service, he has been on the job getting Uncle Sam's men there in the South Pacific.

Apprentice Committeeman L. F. Henno reported this week after four months' absence. With the Merchant Marine, he has been on active duty in an area covering most of the Pacific. Another member of the Apprentice Committee, Clayton A. Wright of the Mercury Press chapel, who has been stationed at Jackson, Mississippi, now has an A.P.O. New York address, and should next be heard from "somewhere in Berlin."

Shopping News Chapel Notes—By G. E. Mitchell, Jr.

Friends of Mrs. Craig Leek will be pleased to hear that her son, Capt. James Leek, M.P., with his wife and two-year-old son, spent Thanksgiving week in the Bay area, returning to his base in Chicago via Los Angeles. Captain Leek, since his return from India, has been in charge of German prison camps throughout the middle west. The trip west was made by automobile; the trip east from Los Angeles, was made on the Challenger. Mrs. Chennault Leek, the Captain's wife, has her parents living in Los Angeles. Her father, Mr. Chennault, is a composing room employee of the *Herald-Express*.

The *Shopping News* Annual Christmas Party, given by the management, will be held in the Press Club, Saturday evening, December 16. Each employee in the plant is invited and may bring one guest. This is an annual affair and is held in addition to the inter-department party held each year, usually in the composing room. Plans for the inter-department are in the making and details will be announced in these columns later.

Word reaches us from southern California that Miss Eva Cook, reported seriously ill a couple of weeks ago, has passed into that phase of her illness from which there is no return to a normal healthy life. The writer was informed the lady is dying.

Word from the Home tells us of the arrival of Tom Feeny of the *Examiner*, the splendid progress of Lloyd Hudson Nesbit, the present good shape of Park Pattison of the *Shopping News* chapel, the fact the ground is snow-covered and the residents make full use of the tunnels between the buildings (these tunnels are all steam-heated), and that former superintendent Hamilton is doing well in his new venture in the heart of Colorado Springs.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to S.F.T.U. No. 21

By Grace A. Abbott

Our annual Bazaar was held last Thursday evening. The members responded with many beautiful handmade articles and excellent home-cooked food. Chairman Loraine Kriese and her committee wish to thank everyone who helped make the evening a success.

The next regular business meeting will be held Tuesday evening, December 19th, at 8 o'clock, Sagamore hall, Red Men's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. This will be your last chance to bring a contribution for the Hospital holiday boxes.

The meeting will be closed promptly, as the Christmas party will follow. Keep this date in mind.

Congratulations to Eldon Ann McLeod, winner of the bowling contest held at Lincoln Bowl by Block "P" Girls of Polytechnic high school.

Mrs. Sophie Rosenthal has changed her address to 223 Rio Verde St., Bay Shore City, San Mateo county. We wish her much happiness in her new home.

Announcement has been received of the marriage of Lt. John E. Vernor and Beverley Scanlon, on November 28, at Monroe, La. We extend congratulations to "Bill" and his bride.

Golf News—By Charles A. White

December is a quiet month as far as tournament play for the golfing printers is concerned, with holi-

(Continued on Next Page, Col. 2)

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

New arrival: to the wife of Charles A. Pirie, Jr., an 8-lb. son, which makes Charles A. Pirie, Sr., foreman *Chronicle* mailing room, a happy grandad for the second time.

Francis M. Peeler, of the U. S. naval service, who has been confined at U. S. navy hospital at Ocean-side, Calif., for an ankle injury, last week received an honorable discharge from naval service. After a few weeks rest and visit with his family in this city he expects to resume work at the mailing trade.

Art Stamp of the California State Automobile Association chapel, now of the U. S. Signal Corps, and recently graduated a second lieutenant in that service, and who has been enjoying a brief furlough with his wife and relatives in this city, is to report to Camp Crowder, Mo., for further assignment.

A correction: In listing applications of mailer unions on the West Coast, inadvertently overlooked Portland, Ore., Mailers' Union. The "Webfoot" mailers' union being affiliated with I.T.U. only. I.T.U. mailer unions: Los Angeles, San Diego, Oakland, San Francisco and Portland, Ore. I.T.U.-M.T.D.U. unions: Tacoma, Seattle and Fresno.

The executive committee of San Francisco Mailers' Union tendered a banquet to the executive committee of Oakland Mailers' Union at the Hotel Leamington, Oakland, last Tuesday evening. The participants report a genuine spirit of goodfellowship prevailed in discussions of matters of interest to the members of both unions, with tentative plans arranged for further meetings of the two committees relative to devising ways and means of advancing the best interests of the members of both unions, by a spirit of co-operation and co-ordination of effort, as well as members of other unions on the West Coast.

The trend of the times points to a closer alliance of mailer unions for their protection and benefit than that of functioning as single units, or each local union concerned only with itself, regardless of the members of unions practically adjacent thereto. The day may not be so far distant as some may imagine when there will be held in some central locality a convention of delegates from mailer unions of the West Coast.

From a reliable source it is learned the Indianapolis mailers and the "International Mailers' Union" faction have deposited a \$500 retainer fee with some lawyer of Indianapolis. It may be, therefore, the officers of the "Mailers' International Union" and certain members of the M.T.D.U. may seek court action in an attempt to nullify mailer legislation in regard to dual membership and dual mailer unions, passed at the Grand Rapids convention of the I.T.U.

Urges Speed in Public Work Plans

(I.L.N.S.)—Organized labor's insistence that no time be lost in planning public works projects for the post-war period is backed by Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the Public Works Agency.

Addressing the Ohio Welfare Conference, General Fleming appealed to Congress, state and local governments to speed planning of works programs "so that if we are confronted with large-scale unemployment at the end of the Pacific conflict the projects can be put into operation at once.

"Such planning as has been completed," he said, "falls far short of adding up to a national program. It is very spotty.

"Actually, two-thirds of all the completed plans

are accounted for by only 5 states—California, Michigan, Illinois, New York and Ohio. A third of all completed plans have been accounted for by 5 big cities—New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Chicago and Detroit."

LABOR WOMEN ON "VD" COMMITTEE

Reflecting organized labor's participation in the fight against venereal disease, two women representing labor are included in the membership of the National Women's Advisory Committee on Social Protection, the Federal Security Agency announces. They are Mrs. J. Austin Stone of the National Women's Trade Union League of America and Mrs. Eleanor Fowler of the Women's Auxiliary of the C.I.O.

Milk Wagon Drivers' Election

At their quarterly meeting on Wednesday, December 6th, the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226, re-elected all of their incumbent officers without opposition. One office, that of trustee, was left vacant in November by the resignation of James Murray and William Hart was unanimously elected to fill the position for the ensuing three years.

The newly elected executive board is composed of the following: Carl Barnes, president; Daniel J. Coleman, vice-president; Fred J. Wettstein, secretary-treasurer; Stephen F. Gilligan, business representative; Edward J. Dennis, recording secretary and William Hart, trustee. Jack Sullivan and Sam Haas are hold over trustees.

At their meeting \$2500.00 was donated to the union's fund for the welfare of war veterans.

Run o' the Hook

(Continued from Page Eight)

days and the festive activities in store for our members, golf will have to take a back seat. However, when January 28 (the date of the next tournament) rolls around we will be out in full force. With four cups to compete for there will be plenty of stiff competition during the coming year.

The golfing printers certainly turned out to watch the experts play during the San Francisco Open Golf Championship at Harding Park . . . Frank Forst caddied for Leonard Dodson, the Kansas City "pro." Leroy Foley was very much interested in watching the "pros" put. He had a front row seat at the 18th green. "Mayor" Kimbrough was seen following the Sammy Byrd—"Jug" McSpaden combination. Bob Smith was partial to Byron Nelson's style and claims that he learned plenty from watching the champ. . . . Percy Crebassa had his family with him while he was watching Sammy Sneed. . . . Art Linkous was playing the field and was seen following various matches. . . . Paul Bauer made a small wager on Craig Woods and followed his favorite. . . . Bet the "pros" upset the weekly Monday game of Ron Cameron and "Cy" Stright. . . . What has happened to Frank Smith and Larry Ullo? We haven't seen them on the golf links for quite some time. . . . Alston Teel's injured back seems to be mending fine and we will no doubt see him out practicing ere long.

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Urgent Appeal to Unions For Aid in War Loan Drive

An appeal to every union man and woman to help put San Francisco's and northern California's lagging Sixth War Loan drive over the top has been issued by War Finance Committee officials and labor leaders.

"Now is the time," union leaders said, "for labor once again to prove its mettle by going all out—as it has in the past—in a campaign to see that San Francisco and northern California reach their assigned quota."

In a statement to all union workers, W. W. Crocker, northern California chairman of the War Finance Committee, urged more intensive and persistent purchasing of "E" Bonds, so that the northern section of the state and every county and community will attain its quota.

"Northern California and San Francisco are not only behind every other section of the country with a comparable population," said Crocker, "but we are behind our own records for 'E' Bond sales of previous drives at this stage of the effort."

"Let us not forget that the Treasury depends heavily upon the sales of these securities to make up the full quota of \$14,000,000,000 in the present drive. Not only do we look to individuals to do their share in financing the war, but the issue of inflation is an important factor.

"With nearly thirty billions of 'idle' money in the pockets of American citizens, over and above their living expenses and taxes, we are in danger of serious inflation unless this surplus is invested in securities."

The individual quota of labor members has been set at \$75. In plants where the Payroll Deduction plan is in operation, each employee is urged to subscribe at least this amount during the drive. The regular deductions made during the month of December will be credited against this amount.

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S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, December 1, 1944.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty; Brother Armstrong acting as Vice-President *pro tem*.

Roll Call of Officers—President Shelley excused due to attendance at A.F.L. convention in New Orleans, La.

Approval of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Typographical Union No. 21—C. C. Rozales vice J. L. Bartlett, E. M. Stone vice A. Bell, R. W. Waterson vice H. D. Krueger. Referred to the organizing committee.

Communications—*Filed*: California State Federation of Labor, inclosing printed copy of summary of the new anti-labor initiative petition being circulated by the Women of the Pacific to be submitted to State Legislature at its next session beginning January 8, 1945, suggesting that labor become acquainted with contents of this measure and be ready to act when the time comes. American Federation of Labor, calling upon our Central Body to become interested and active in the campaign which will be launched for the selection of a collective bargaining agent among Western Union employees, and to help the A.F.L. win in this election as a bargaining agent for this group. From Mayor Lapham in response to an appeal from the Secretary of the Labor Council regarding an increase in wages paid to janitors and hospital workers, outlining the reasons why he cannot comply with this request and inclosing a communication from the Civil Service Commission in this connection. From Dan Flanagan, western representative, A.F.L., acknowledging receipt of \$100 representing the first of three payments by the Council to

be deposited to the organizing campaign fund of the A.F.L. in the effort to organize the clerical employees in the San Francisco and Marin County shipyards. From the San Francisco War Chest, receipts for two checks from the Labor Council, in the amounts of \$1756.51 and \$6425.15, representing contributions from various locals to the 1944 and 1945 campaigns respectively. From the San Francisco Chapter, American Red Cross, receipt for \$517.34, contributions from several locals. Barbers No. 148, advising Council of their concurrence in our recent resolution reaffirming no work stoppage for the duration. Weekly News Letters of the California State Federation of Labor, dated November 22 and 29. Official minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, dated November 16.

Donations: To San Francisco War Chest—Grocery Clerks No. 648, \$2700; Charles A. Brooks, Newspaper and Periodical Vendors No. 468, personal check for \$20.

Bills were presented, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

Request Complied With: Warehousemen No. 860, asking that the Labor Council, the State Federation of Labor and the councils throughout the State do all within their power to have Frank Burke, executive secretary of the Industrial Accident Commission, appointed as Industrial Accident Commissioner. Motion to adopt; carried unanimously.

Resolutions (submitted by the Secretary of the Council)—Respectfully urging employees of the now merged telegraph systems to vote for the American Federation of Labor in the coming election to name a collective bargaining agency. A second resolution praised the seven years' work of John R. Steelman, who is now retiring as head of the U. S. Conciliation Service. Both resolutions were unanimously adopted. (See full text of each elsewhere in this paper.)

Referred to the Law and Legislative Committee—Council of Municipal Employees of San Francisco, submitted several proposed changes in the city charter and asking that they have the favorable recommendation of the law and legislative committee.

Brother Walsh, chairman of the law and legislative

Production Exceeds Goals, Adm. Moreell Tells A.F.L.

NEW ORLEANS.—American workers have wrought a "modern miracle" in war production, Vice-Admiral Ben Moreell, chief of the Navy Department's Bureau of Yards and Docks, told delegates at the American Federation of Labor convention here.

"The production of material of war has far exceeded even our own expectations," he said. "We have smothered the derisive predictions of our enemies in an avalanche of implements of victory. . . . This country has shown to the world what is admitted by all, friend and foe, to be a prodigy of production."

Moreell appealed for still greater effort by the nation's workers to meet the increased demands of the armed forces, and then wound up by insisting that labor should have an effective voice in the "councils of government and industry" after the war.

"Labor should share in determining basic national policies . . . and in responsibility for making them work," he said. "A strong, vibrant, dynamic labor movement is our greatest safeguard against totalitarianism and despotism. Such a movement is the keystone in the arch of democracy."

Production Up As Employment Drops

Employment in the aircraft industry has declined 14 per cent since November 1943, when it was at its peak, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reports.

In November 1943 aircraft employment was 2,100,000, the Secretary said; in August 1944 it was 1,800,000.

Increasing productivity has permitted schedule attainment despite this decline, however, the Secretary declared. Citing the increase in airframe weight accepted per employee, she said: "This outstanding performance was a factor in increasing the number of airplanes accepted from 1000 per month early in 1941 to between 8000 and 9000 in 1944."

committee, reported that for the past two weeks the committee has met in conjunction with the Building Trades Council committee, and taken up revision of the charter. He invited delegates and anyone interested in the charter revision to appear before that committee on Tuesday evening, December 5, in Room 212 of the Labor Temple at 7:30 P.M., and present their ideas which will be taken up and given thorough consideration.

Reports of Unions—Brother Walsh of Bartenders No. 41 reported that as a result of their smoker, held three weeks ago, one million cigarettes have been sent to the boys overseas. Brother Ahern of United Garment Cutters reported on the Victory Dinner held Thursday evening, November 30, by the directors and stockholders of Apparel City, and their progress in laying the foundation for this project. Brother White of Warehousemen No. 860 urged the delegates, in view of the overwhelming soldier vote in favor of Proposition No. 12, to get to the bottom of this situation and find out why union members and their families had not given a true picture of this proposition to their men in the service.

Receipts, \$4483.60; Disbursements, \$997.06.

Meeting adjourned at 9:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.

California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.

Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.

Goldstone Bros, Manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.

Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.

Time and *Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

MAX A. MULDER

Union Public Accountant

3004 Sixteenth Street

MArket 6260

Victory Veterans and American Standards

I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer,
Union Label Trades Department, American Federation
of Labor

FOR the Christmas season, during the war, our thoughts immediately go out to our fighting men overseas. Our first idea is to think of a gift that we can send which will give them a little cheer or comfort during their task of winning the final victory.

"When They Return"

After we mail our Christmas V-mail letter and send a package to our loved ones in the battle areas, our thoughts turn to what we can do for them when they return.

One of the best gifts for our returning victory veteran is a good job at union wages which will support him and his family in accordance with the American standard of living. It must be steady work which will give assurance of a substantial annual income.

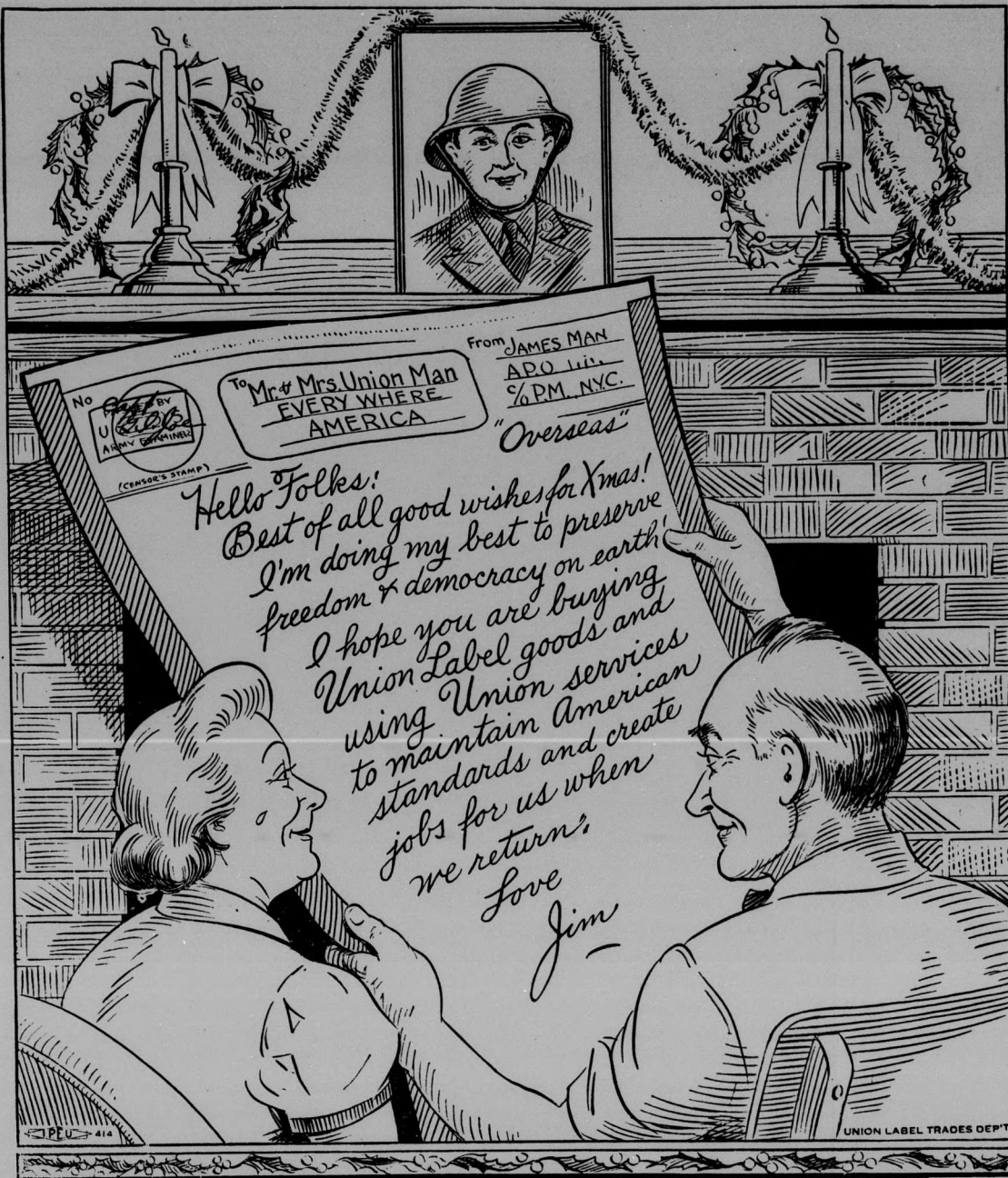
To Assure A Job

In order to assure a job to every member of our armed forces and discharged war workers, hours of labor will have to be greatly decreased in order to give every wage-earner sufficient purchasing power to live according to our American standards. The only way yet discovered to obtain decent wages and shorter working hours is for workers to join labor unions. Many members of our armed forces are already members of labor unions. Others, when they return to work, will discover that the only method of obtaining decent wages and better working conditions is to become members of the unions of their respective trades. Only through united action can they win on the home front.

Best Post-War Plan

The best post-war plan to maintain American labor standards is purchasing only union label goods and using only union services. We must continue our all-out drive against unfair products. More goods are purchased during the Christmas shopping season than at any other time during the year. It is urgent that all who are fighting for justice and humanity at home join the campaign to buy only union label Christmas gifts.

A Christmas Message



Labor Council Resolutions

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing elsewhere in this issue, the following resolution was adopted by that body at its meeting held last Friday evening:

RETIREMENT OF DR. STEELMAN

Whereas, The Honorable John R. Steelman, for the last seven years director of the Division of Conciliation, has resigned his government office to re-enter private practice; and,

Whereas, During his years of occupancy, and under his direction this Council and its affiliated unions have in thousands of disputes, availed themselves of this valuable service in settling many controversies; and,

Whereas, Under Dr. Steelman's direction this service was cheerfully tendered and kept strictly within the bounds of voluntary conciliatory policies; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council regrets that the meager salary paid for such an able official has compelled him to sever his official status; be it further

RESOLVED, That we tender our sincere thanks to Dr. Steelman for his able conduct of the office of Director, and that we commend him for his fairness,

his friendship to the cause of labor, and we extend to him our heartfelt wishes for success in his future endeavors; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of the Council, and a copy be sent to Dr. Steelman, and copies be forwarded to the press.

(NOTE: The text of the resolution adopted by the Labor Council inviting employees of the merged telegraph systems to vote for the A.F.L. in the coming election to select a bargaining agency will be found on Page 2 of this issue.)

JOBS FOR ALL IS FRESNO'S AIM

"Jobs for All" is the title of the plan for the economic development of Fresno, city and county. The plan has three objectives: conversion of war industries to peacetime activities, development of a ready community acceptance and support of local industry, and continued solicitation of additional new industry.

Cannery Workers Win Decision

The National War Labor Board upheld the Tenth Regional War Labor Board's award to the California State Council of Cannery Unions (A.F.L.) of night shift differential; piece-rate minimum of 70 cents an hour and the abolition of the so-called audit system, better known as the "make-up"; a vacation of one week after one year's employment, and two weeks after five years' employment.

The employers appealed the decision to the National War Labor Board, and the National Board upheld the Regional Board's award. This decision represented a tremendous victory for the Cannery Workers' Union and will benefit the tens of thousands of workers in this industry.

"He that values a jewel by its golden frame, or a book by its silver clasps, or a man by his vast estate, errs."—Quarles.

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A.F.L. Convention Cheers Wounded War Veterans

NEW ORLEANS.—Five wounded war veterans, members of A.F.L. unions, won enthusiastic cheers when they were presented to the A.F.L. convention here and made brief talks about their battle experiences.

The war heroes, now recuperating at hospitals near here, were introduced to the delegates by Lt. Col. A. H. Raskin after Col. Warren J. Clear had submitted an interesting talk on the progress of the fighting in Europe. The names of the heroes and a brief summary of their records follow:

Sgt. Philip Sharp, of York, Pa., who was wounded in the head while serving with the 90th Infantry Division near St. Lo, France. Captured by the Germans and held prisoner in a French hospital for 30 days before our troops liberated the town in which he was being held. Member of the A.F.L. Teamsters' Union.

Pfc. Ferdinand Longo, of New Orleans, who served for 19 months in North Africa and Italy. Twice wounded—at Cassino and again at Anzio. Before entering service worked as machinists' helper, making Liberty ships at Delta Shipbuilding Company here. Member of the A.F.L. Machinists' Union.

Cpl. Louis Augustin, of New Orleans, who saw 26 months of action in the Aleutians driving a bulldozer to build advance air strips. Suffered severe burns when engine of his bulldozer exploded on the edge of a 500-foot cliff. Leaped to safety as machine plunged over edge. Member of the A.F.L. Teamsters' Union.

Cpl. Robert Coursey, of Peoria, Ill., driver of a Quartermaster truck delivering supplies to front lines. Served 27 months in England, North Africa, Sicily and Italy. Participated in Battle of Kasserine Pass. Severely burned in gasoline explosion. Member of A.F.L. Carpenters' Union.

Sgt. Edward Rhoades, of Woodburn, Ore., who served for one year at an American air base in the South Atlantic. As a Diesel mechanic, he helped build runways on a volcanic island which many engineers had pronounced incapable of being adapted for air use. After a year with no fresh fruit or vegetables and no milk and with only one canteenful of water a day for drinking, washing and all other purposes, he was invalided home. Member of the A.F.L. Carpenters' Union.

Court to Rule on Anti-Union Law

The U. S. Supreme Court will pass on the constitutionality of an Alabama law prohibiting labor unions from collecting money "as a work permit or as a condition for the privilege of work." The law was unsuccessfully challenged by labor in the state courts, and the Supreme Court has agreed to pass on its provisions. The prohibition exempts union dues and assessments.

DUTCH FACTORY WORKERS STRIKE

Factory workers in recently liberated Eindhoven, Holland, went on strike late in November, the Netherlands News Agency reports. The factory workers left their jobs in a 12-hour demonstration to support their demands for more food, requesting an increase in the food ration.



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OF
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Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
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Tel. UNDERhill 1127

Office:
Room 303, Labor Temple

Bonus Denied Bakery Drivers

The W.L.B. has denied a wartime bonus for driver-salesmen and supervisors employed by 12 baking companies in Cincinnati. The Cleveland regional board had directed an increase of \$2.25 a week for driver-salesmen and \$2.75 for supervisors, retroactive to June 1, 1943, on the basis of increased effort due to increased volume of deliveries and doubling-up of routes.

W.L.B. denied the bonus on the grounds that it would violate the wage stabilization policy and increase costs; it was contrary to the practice in the area and in the industry; it would probably create intra-plant inequities and because evidence of increased work or duties due to the war was limited to general assertions.

The case involved the Cincinnati Bakers Club, representing the 12 bakeries, and the bakery drivers local of the Teamsters Union (A.F.L.), bargaining agent for the approximately 350 employees involved.

"Your stockings seem rather wrinkled." "You brute!" exclaimed the girl. "I have no stockings on."

Christmas Day, Only Holiday

W.P.B. Chairman J. A. Krug has called on American labor and industry to observe full work schedules in all war plants during the Christmas week-end with the single exception of Christmas Day.

"Because of its profound religious significance, Christmas Day is the one holiday of the year which we should observe as a holiday," said Krug. "However, our war production schedules are so urgent that we cannot afford the luxury of shutdown over the entire Christmas week-end. In addition, work should be carried on on Christmas Day itself in plants where continuous operation is necessary, such as blast furnaces and open hearth furnaces producing carbon steel.

"Full production schedules should be observed in all war plants on New Year's Day."

I.L.O. TO MEET IN LONDON

The ninety-fourth session of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office will take place in London, January 25, 1945, I.L.O.'s press service in Montreal reports.



If you're waiting for a home telephone

...you naturally want to know how soon we can fill your order.

We wish we could tell you but the fact is that it depends on these two things:



- 1 The extent to which present subscribers may decide to give up service, thus releasing central office equipment, instruments, outside wires, etc.
- 2 The extent to which manufacturing facilities and manpower, new and released equipment, are available after the needs of war are met.

Meantime, we promise you this: Your application will not be forgotten and it will be filled in the proper turn.

6th WAR LOAN
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